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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 20, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

North Carolina has risen rapidly in the line of Manufacturing states. At present her factories employ 36,214 hands and turn out $40,375,450 worth of products.

The annual Pythian Picnic will be held at Lebanon Heights, Mount Airy, on the 21st day of June 1895. A large crowd is expected from different sections of the State and from Virginia, as the occasion will be one of great interest. The OBSERVER acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of an invitation to be present.

In his sermon in South Bend, Indiana, at the conclusion of the celebration of high mass, which opened the golden jubilee exercises of Notre Dame University, Archbishop Ireland said he considered the free schools of America grand institutions, and the absence of religious training a necessity under prevailing conditions.

England holds in subjection in India between 170,000,000 and 225,000,000 people. The exact number is not known, but it is known with accuracy, says the Now York World, that they are held as revenue producers under the same economic principle which obtained in chattel slavery. The form of subjection only has changed.

Out of 54,946 male criminals confined in English prisons last year 20,172 had been only once committed, while 8,393 had been in prison ten times and over. The number of males committed doubled that of females, but in the cases of supposed total depravity, shown by over ten commitments, the females outnumbered the males by about 30 per cent.

The following are the total receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1894: Galveston 1,650,881; New Orleans 3,564,460; Mobile 249,812; Savannah 938,601; Charleston 427,154; Wilmington 234,294; Norfolk 469.175; Baltimore 117,411; New York 187.592; Boston 327,746; Newport News 33,530; Philadelphia 118,720; West Point 285,758; Brunswick 103,344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 154,809. Total 7,863,878.

Preparations are under way, says a Madrid dispatch, to have 50,000 troops ready to sail for Cuba in August, besides 10,000 men who will start for the island next month. The senate has passed a bill authorizing the government to raise 600,000,000 pesetas should that amount be necessary to put down the insurrection. An official dispatch from Havana states that the insurgents have appeared in the Camaguey district of the central province. This is regarded as important.

One decoration day speaker has at last had the grace, says the Norfolk Virginian, to tell the truth as to what the Confederate soldiers fought for, while complimenting them on their courage. At the meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, on last Thursday night, Mayor Strong said: "It was a remarkable war. But I will say there was no heroism in mediæval history that anybody can be prouder of than we are of that of our Southern brethren who so nobly defended their homes in that war."

In England there are 30,000 barmaids! Lady Henry Somerset is organizing a league of women for their rescue; but it has been discovered that they do not want to be rescued at the expense of their means of living. They regard their business as honest and proper, not scandalous or degrading; and they see no more wrong in drawing a mug of ale or mixing a toddy than serving a rasher of bacon or a Welsh rarebit. The barmaid is an old English institution, and that is a kind of thing which cannot be abolished or reformed easily in England. We are pleased, none the less, says the New York World, that failure has been the fate of the attempts repeatedly made here to introduce the barmaid system.

J. R. Holland, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte, was convicted of embezzlement in the U. S. District Court Charlotte, and was sentenced by Judge Dick to seven years in Albany, N. Y., penitentiary. Holland's defalcation amounted to $95,000. The maximum punishment is ten years and the minimum five years. Dr. Graham testified to the failing health of the prisoner and to his previous good character. His counsel, Messrs. Jones and Tillett pleaded eloquently for the minimum punishment and District Attorney Glenn argued with power for the maxium. Before the discovery of his peculation he was a man of reputation and the greatest popularity.

The flour millers of the Pacific coast, in conjunction with the agents of the Great Northern Railway Company, are making efforts to build up a big flour business with China. The representatives of the big Chinese companies say that if the masses of China once began to use flour they would never go back to rice, and if flour can be placed within their reach a demand will quickly be created so large that all the flour mills on the Pacific coast will not be able to meet a tenth part of it. President Hill of the Great Northern thinks flour could be carried to China and sold there for 1½ cents a pound, and return cargoes secured to make a line of steamers pay. If the matter promises well the Great Northern will put on a line of steamers between Seattle and Chinese ports.

The commercial treaty between Russia and Japan, which has just been signed by the contracting parties, contains a paragraph providing that henceforth the duty upon petroleum imported into Japan shall be levied upon volume and not upon weight. This arrangement will work to the detriment of the United States, American oil being lighter than the product of Russia, though the latter is the cheaper. The Russians are delighted over the brilliant stroke accomplished by M. Dealette, Minister of Finance, in the conclusion of the treaty. Moreover it is believed that in return for Russia's guaranteeing the Chinese Paris loan, she has obtained the territory between Nertzchinsk, in Asiatic Russia, and Port Arthur, which will be connected by railway, and the latter place used as a coaling station. It is understood that Russia will shortly take possession of Liao Tung territory, when it is expected that Germany, England and the United States will unite in asserting their rights.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A Springfield, Ill., telegram says the decision of the lower court has been sustained by the Supreme Court, which holds the Whisky Trust to be illegal. ——The United States cruiser Raleigh, Captain Merritt Miller commanding, left New York last week for Key West, Fla., to take up patrol duty on the Florida and Gulf coasts in the endeavor to prevent Cuban filibustering expeditions.—— The Ohio Populists have called their State Convention to meet August 1st and 2nd. The only candidate for the nomination for Governor is Jacob S. Coxey, who led the Coxey army to Washington in the Spring of 1894, and he will probably be placed at the head of the ticket. ——An attempt was made to wreck a Louisville and Nashville passenger train, carrying the pay car containing $50,000, near Visalia, Ky., only a short distance back of Covington. Ties were placed across the rails a few yards from the approach to a high trestle. The train ran into the obstruction, but, fortunately, escaped derailment. No one was in sight, but it is supposed that a gang of robbers were concealed in the underbrush nearby. ——The State of Mississippi is short of funds and will issue $150,000 treasury warrants. ——Near Elkhart, Ind., clouds of grasshoppers suddenly appeared and devoured everything green. ——The Prohibitionists of New Jersey nominated H. W. Wilbur for Governor. ——It is said the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern railway have formed an alliance. ——Albert S. Moore, of New York, was arrested for swindling banks out of $150,000 by forgeries; he had been bookkeeper for Inman, Swann & Co., and was discharged by them last fall when the firm found out that he was speculating on the exchanges; he was a Sunday school superintendent and led a quiet life. ——The Board of Agriculture elects Samuel L. Patterson commissioner of agriculture and establishes at the Agricultural college a chair of mechanical engineering; it will also put up more buildings. ——James W. Tufts, of Boston, buys 5,000 acres of land in Moore county, on which he will build cottages to be rented to Northern people. —— One hundred Illinois farmers have organized a horse thief protective association. The association has twenty riders ready at command to jump into the saddle to take up the trail of thieves. About $300 is in the treasury to defray expenses. ——The London Daily News says that Du Maurier has finished a new novel that is virtually a sequel to "Trilby." The scenes are laid in Antwerp, Paris, and London. ——E. W. Agnew, President of the defunct National Bank of Ocala, has been arrested in that city by a United States Marshal and taken to Sanford, Fla., where he was placed under a $5,000 bond for trial upon the charge of converting the funds of the bank's depositors to his own use. The day before the collapse of the bank the Baptist church of Ocala deposited with it money collected to pay off the church mortgage and liquidate the back salary of the pastor. It is charged that Agnew took this money knowing the condition of his bank. ——The Behring Sea Bill in the British House of Commons replaces the act of 1893, which expires in July and will enable the Government to carry out its agreement with Russia. It empowers the Government to prohibit seal catching. The act remains in force until January, 1898. In addition to the Behring Sea award in regard to seizures, it empowers officers of foreign states, parties to the agreement, to seize British ships and equipment when they violate the order. British officers have the same powers in regard to foreign ships. ——L. P. Lide, Postmaster at Wadesboro, Ga., is missing. His accounts with the Government are said to be short $2,000. —— Special instructions have been issued by the Government at Washington to U. S. marshals in the Atlantic States to be prompt in preventing violation of the neutrality laws. ——Surgeon General Wyman has received a message from Vera Cruz, Mexico, announcing that for the week ending June 5th, there had been five deaths from yellow fever and that the disease was on the increase. ——A bimetallic league has been formed in Neosho, Mo., by colored people. It is the first organization of its kind in the United States. ——Near Chattanooga, Tenn., S. F. Christian and George Martin engaged in a quarrel over the former's hogs breaking into Martin's cornfield, when Martin shot his neighbor dead. Deceased was a good citizen, and leaves a wife and three children. His slayer escaped. ——Bradstreet's of last week says: The recent check to the activity in general trade, taking the country as a whole, which followed the severe and unusual frosts of the close of May, has begun to register itself in relatively fewer upward spurts of prices for staples and moderately smaller totals of bank clearings. The cereal crop scares which followed the frosts frightened foreigners out of Wall Street for the moment, and since then the speculative exchange and leading commercial houses have been busy trying to determine future values on the basis of present conditions. The exception to the halt is found in the remarkable exhibition of strength by iron and steel. There have been few changes in the trade situation at the South, but these are in the direction of improved demand principally in dry good, shoes, hats and other seasonable goods, with the prospect for a good Fall trade should the crop prospects remain as at present. ——The New York Herald says that the coming alliance between the Southern railway and the Atlantic Coast Line is not in the nature of a consolidation, but merely a traffic arrangement. It will enable the Southern company to use the port of Norfolk for export and connections by steamship to New York and other North Atlantic seaboard points. ——The State Treasurer and the attorneys for the Agricultural Department construe the act of the Legislature as appropriating only $7,500 annually to the Agricultural college. ——Albert S. Moore, the trusted book-keeper of a large New York firm has told how speculation in futures brought him to a felon's cell; he forged the first note three years ago to raise money for needed margins on cotton futures; his forgeries amount to about $75,000. —— Business failures for the week number 241, against 232 for same time last week. ——South Dakota's defaulting treasurer is to return and plead guilty and the defalcation is to be made good. ——The Pullman company will exhibit at Atlanta the finest train ever built.—— Governor Evans sent a company of troops to Abbeville county, S. C., on rumors of a threatened race conflict; several negroes were arrested and quiet was restored. ——The Government will buy 1,000 acres more of land and add it to the Chickamauga military park.

COL. WADDELL at the UNIVERSITY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the Western horizon of our State, like some vast slumbering Titan, looms above the rolling wilderness of lofty peaks the great form of Grandfather Mountain. From its balsam-clad breast ripple countless rills of pure water, and from the dense laurel at its base rushes a crystal stream, which—wrestling with gnarled tree trunks, and granite boulders, and leaping precipices, and bursting through rocky barriers—falls among the foot-hills, and, gathering volume in its course through fertile valleys, sweeps, a mighty river, to the sea.

Projected in grand proportions upon the morning horizon of our history are the forms of the great and good men, from whose lofty minds and pure hearts flowed the educational influences which, gathering force and conquering all obstacles, swelled into the great stream of this University, which bears those who embark upon it to acother boundless sea. How can we pay them adequate tribute?

Was not the ancestor-worship of the Hindus the expression of an elevated type of natural religion? It, at least, approximated the truth in that it deified virtue according to their conception of virtue, and was therefore essentially honorable and uplifting.

It would improve the religion of some people who live in the light of Christian civilization if they would adopt the Hindu practice, to the extent of cherishing with pride and reverence the memory of their forefathers, and striving to emulate their virtues. It might, at least, secure for themselves the same tribute from their descendants, and thus save them from oblivion, from which probably no man who ever lived did not, consciously or unconsciously, hope to escape.

However this may be, I confess my cordial sympathy with the sentiment underlying the Hindu worship, as being one of genuine piety, however misdirected; and I am sure you will as cordially sympathize with me in the attempt which I shall make to illustrate it to-day by presenting for your contemplation the services of our forefathers, who established and maintained, through countless vicissitudes, this venerable institution. I say "the attempt" in all sincerity, for colossal would be the egotism, immeasurable the self-esteem, which could accept this duty expecting to fully meet all its requirements.

The truth is—and it is my only claim to your indulgence—that the President of the University, recognizing the fact that unselfish love is the most potent principle of human action—that it is blind to all obstacles and never calculates—and knowing that my love for the University was inherited through three generations from the time of its foundation, and was intensified by the happy years which I myself passed within its walls—confidently, tempted me with an invitation to risk this service, and—succeeded, as he always does in everything he undertakes.

And yet, the story to be told needs no gloss or rhetoric, or embellishment of imagination, to make it attractive to enlightened men. Its simple facts are its truest eloquence, and its strongest lesson. This story began one hundred and nineteen years ago, and its very first incident was noble and pathetic.

The people of North Carolina, numbering about a quarter of a million white persons, who were scattered from the Atlantic coast to the base of the Blue Ridge, after declaring their independence of the mother country, prepared to frame a government for themselves and their posterity. They were poor in everything except intelligence, courage, and patriotism—they were in the first throes of an unequal struggle for liberty with the greatest power on earth—the continental army had recently been defeated on Long Island, and New York had been captured—they had no army, or navy, or military supplies—they were divided in feeling as to the war, as well as in their local affairs, by those sectional jealousies which have not even to this day entirely disappeared—they were, in a word, wrestling with adversity of almost every kind.

But, even amidst such surrounding gloom, when their delegates met at the little village of Halifax in December, 1776, and proceeded to frame a constitution of government, they inserted therein these words:

"All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

There is a profound pathos in such a sentence, written at such a time, and under such circumstances. That provision could have been entrusted to future legislation after the perils of war had passed and peace had come again to the country, and men of ordinary character and capacity would, most probably, have so reasoned; but they were not ordinary men, and, appreciating most fully the inestimable importance of education as the chief basis of free institutions, they incorporated this command into the fundamental law. The dreadful exigencies of war delayed the execution of this wise and noble design for some years, but it was not forgotten, and in 1789 the charter of the University was granted, and forty of the leading citizens of the State were appointed Trustees. It is doubtful, to say the least, if any other institution of learning in America ever had such a distinguished Board, and certainly none of that period had, for it embraced the names of men who were United States Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the District Courts of the United States, Governors of the State, members of Congress, Judges of the State Courts, and men prominent in every profession and business.

These Trustees met for organization on the 18th of December, 1789, and subscriptions were received, the two largest of which were made by William Cain, of Orange, and Alfred Moore, of Brunswick. In November, 1792, the same year in which the capitol of the State was located, the site of the University was selected. On the 12th of October, 1793, the corner-stone of the first building—the "Old East"—was laid in the presence of the Governor of the State and many distinguished citizens by Gen. Wm. R. Davie, Grand Master of Masons, who had distinguished himself as a Revolutionary officer, and was afterwards Governor of the State and United States Minister to France, and who because of his numerous and valuable services in establishing it, was, by the Trustees themselves, named "father of the University." At the same time an admirable address was delivered by Dr. McCorkle, an eminent educator. The 12th of October is now observed as "University Day."

On the 15th day of January, 1795, the doors were opened, but there was only one Professor and not one student present. The season was a very severe one, the roads were in terrible condition, the means of transportation were very limited and of the most primitive kind, and, consequently, the arrival of students was very slow. Hinton James of Wilmington, the first student, arrived about three weeks after the opening, and a few days later came three more Cape Fear boys, Alfred Moore, Jr., Maurice Moore and Richard Eagles, and at the same time Hutchings G. Burton and Robert Burton of Halifax, and John Taylor of Orange. Thus the life of the University began, but in the next year there were one hundred students.

I will not dwell on the circumstances attending these different events because they have been fully portrayed by the more skillful hand of the distinguished Professor of History of the University; and, for the same reason, I will not attempt to give biographical sketches of the founders, but will content myself by the general statement that it would be almost impossible to exaggerate their claim to our reverence.

There has been much misrepresentation in regard to the educational status in North Carolina before the beginning of this century. It has been asserted in some histories, written by New England men, that there was a total absence of all educational facilities in the State at that time. This is far from the truth. The means of education, and particularly of classical education, were slender enough at that time, but they were not half so meagre as represented. This will appear from the Colonial Records, and from various historical essays written in late years by our own people. Instead of there being no good schools before the Revolution, as stated in the histories referred to, "there were many creditable institutions, several having a wide reputation," says the United States Commissioner of Education, who obtained his knowledge from Charles Lee Smith's History of Education in North Carolina. And the records also show that from the close of the Revolution to the beginning of the century there were—besides the private schools—more than twenty incorporated schools and academies.

At that time, however, the University was the only institution of higher learning in the State, and its establishment unquestionably gave a tremendous impulse to educational advancement among the people. So rapid, indeed, was this growth that—as was stated in 1821 in the North American Review—"In the year 1816 the number of students at Academies within the compass of forty miles amounted to more than one thousand." It is an error, therefore, to describe the educational condition of our people in the early days as destitute, although it is quite as correct as many other statements in regard to our early history, coming from the same sources.

The plan of instruction first recommended by a very distinguished committee of the trustees, and adopted for some years was, as Dr. Battle has pointed out, remarkable for the great prominence of scientific studies and those of a practical nature. "The scheme," he says, "is almost identical with that adopted by Congress for the colleges to be formed under what is known as the Agricultural and Mechanical College Land Grant Act of 1862. Not many years elapsed, however, before classical studies were given the prominence usual in the colleges of the day."

At the beginning of the University there seemed to be among the Trustees a strong aversion to conferring upon any one the title of President, but for what reason does not appear. They elected, from seven persons whose names were presented, a "presiding professor" to whom they gave the title of "Professor of Humanity;" and, according to what I have always regarded as characteristic of our North Carolina civilization, they chose for this position an Irishman, Rev. David Ker, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He did not stay long, of course, and swapped teaching for the law, and Calvinism for Voltairism, and became Jefferson's Judge for the District of Mississippi, where he died in 1810. The only other Professor was Charles W. Harris, of Cabarrus, a graduate of Princeton, and a man of very great promise, who afterwards became a lawyer, and died at an early age very much regretted.

It is, perhaps, worth mentioning that the place where he died, Sneydsboro,' on the Pee Dee, in Anson county, now no more, was settled by a brother of Honora Sneyd, the lady to whom Maj. Andre was engaged to be married, and who afterwards married the father of Maria Edgeworth.

To Professor Harris the University was indebted for its first President, Dr. Caldwell, who had been his classmate at Princeton, and who came to Chapel Hill upon his recommendation.

With Dr. Caldwell's arrival the real life of the University commenced. He has been justly pronounced "an extraordinary man." He was not only a scholar, but a man of action, strong, energetic, kindly but stern in discipline, a gentleman and a Christian.

He bore the burden of the University for thirty years through trials which would have utterly discouraged any ordinary man, and finally placed it in the forefront of Southern institutions of learning. He was, as his career in North Carolina amply proved, a man of broad views in regard to all matters of public interest, and it was, doubtless, largely due to his influence, as well as to that of his associate trustees and faculty, that the capacity for dealing with questions affecting the public welfare which characterized so large a proportion of the earlier alumni was developed. Perhaps no man has ever lived in the State who was a more zealous and enthusiastic advocate of a public school system, or a more efficient one in proportion to the instrumentalities then available, than he. He was the father of the movement for an east and west trunk-line railroad to connect the Atlantic seaboard of the State with the transmontane country, which, if it had been effected at that early day would have been of incalculable benefit. He erected here, it is believed, the first observatory in the United States, and certainly the first connected with a college. He was, indeed, a remarkable man, who merited and received the veneration and love of the people, and who sent out from these halls many who became illustrious—among them "a President and Vice-President of the United States, members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, National and State Senators and Representatives, Judges of the highest Courts, Governors, Professors in colleges and eminent teachers, great divines—in fact men eminent in all the pursuits of life."

Upon his death in 1835, the Trustees, to the great astonishment of many persons, chose, as his successor, the just-retired Governor of the State, who, although only thirty-four years old, had been successively Solicitor, Judge, Governor, a member of Assembly, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. The Trustees, wise as they were, builded wiser than they knew. They rejected the names of very distinguished scholars which were presented for the Presidency, and selected in their stead one who had no claim to that title, but who, because of his personal popularity, his manifested executive ability, and his thorough State pride, would, as they believed, infuse new energy into the life of the University. They were not mistaken, as the result abundantly testified. Governor Swain's administration was a marked success from the start. Almost contemporaneously with his inauguration an endowment of $150,000, arising from the sale of escheated lands in West Tennessee which belonged to the University, was realized, and the light of assured prosperity which now beamed upon her cheered all hearts, and gave an immediate impulse to her progress. The growth was steady, until in 1857–'58 four hundred and sixty-one students were in attendance

Governor Swain was *sui generis*. He was the most unpromising-*looking* man, perhaps, in the State. Tall, large, with sloping shoulders, and joints loosely set at odd angles, with a long, dark and profoundly melancholy countenance, and a most peculiar throaty intonation of voice, it is not surprising that his personal appearance was freely commented upon by students; and the *sobriquet* of "Old Bunk," which they gave him in honor of his native county of Buncombe, intensified their criticism.

The most unique and original observation in regard to his personal appearance that I remember to have heard was made by a student a short while before I joined college. This student, who was a little fuddled with wine, and not very accurate in his knowledge of Genesis, said "Old Bunk reminds me of chaos; he is without form and void."

And yet, with all his personal disadvantages, there was something imposing and attractive in his presence, and when he began to pace to and fro in the lecture room, and discuss the great men and the great questions which had agitated society, he clothed himself and his subject with a sort of fascination, which fixed the attention and excited the admiration of his hearers. He was a gentle spirit, with a kindly humor, and an innocent vanity in regard to some things, but endowed with large intellectual capacity, a wonderful memory, and, last but not least, an unerring tact. He possessed as extensive and accurate a knowledge of the history of the people of North Carolina as any man of his generation, and made some valuable contributions to our historical literature. He was a walking encyclopædia of information upon the genealogy of the State

The ante-bellum University reached its highest development and prosperity under the administration of Governor Swain, and was still advancing when what ignorant or underbred people call "the war of the rebellion" occurred, and emptied it of seven of its professors, and nearly all of its students. It had at that time as wide an area of patronage as any institution of learning in the country. In a circular letter to its patrons, dated September 4th, 1860, President Swain said: "Half the States of the Union are represented in our college. We have students from about thirty colleges in various parts of the country, from Vermont to Texas, and are thus enabled to compare ourselves with other institutions. The comparison gives us much reason to be satisfied with the condition of things among us, and, we may add, that at no previous period has our corps of instructors been more efficient, or the morals and scholarship of our students more encouraging."

Alas! soon thereafter came the storm which blasted all his hopes, and amid the wreck and ruin which it wrought he himself ceased from his labors, and fell on sleep.

It would be a grateful task, if my hour permitted, to give a pen-picture of the associate professors of Governor Swain, who were personally known to me as a student. I cannot, and I am sure no other student of that day can, think of them except with reverent affection. I can see before me now the splendid dome in which was housed the brain of Dr. Mitchell, and which, among all the heads I ever saw, was the noblest in form and proportion; and the sturdy frame, the quick step and the circular glasses behind which beamed the kind brown eyes of Dr. Phillips; and the refined and dreamy countenance of Dr. Hubbard; and the courtly grace of Dr. Wheat; and the sensitive diffidence of Prof. Fetter; and the grave and gentle manners of Prof. Shipp.

I have gazed, with strange emotions, into the clear pool on the shaggy slope of our highest mountain, into which on that June night in 1857 Dr. Mitchell was precipitated to his death; and to me the rostrum of Gerrard Hall has been invested with a sacred interest since that venerable servant of God, Dr. Phillips, in 1867, even in the act of prayer, was called thence to his reward. Like these two, but without the tragic incidents which accompanied their taking off, all the other professors who were here in my day have also passed away.

And now, let us for a little while examine the claims of the ante bellum University as a factor in Southern civilization and, especially, as the very light and life, the very head and heart of North Carolina.

There is not a State between the Potomac and the Rio Grande which has not numbered among its statesmen, or orators, or eminent lawyers, or divines, or soldiers, or leaders of thought and action in other spheres of life, alumni of this University. Take the catalogue and scrutinize it, and you will see that the University was a mirror of what was best in Southern civilization.

There is no distinguished position which has not been filled by her sons in the Southern and Western States. Their names alone would fill a volume, and every one of them always bore in affectionate remembrance his Alma Mater. Why? Not merely because of the sentiment which the memory of his early associations excited, but because he realized that the training received here was the real basis of his success in life, and of his ability to serve his country and his fellowmen. If he had been an "honor" man while here he felt that he had received a training, and acquired a scholarship comparable with the best anywhere, and upon which he could build, if he would, a reputation limited only by his capacity. He may not have been an "honor" man while here—he may not have tried to be—he may even have neglected his studies, and sometimes have engaged in the riots and rebellions which occurred; but he realized that, under the self-government which always prevailed here, even these riots and rebellions, like the Athenian mobs, produced *men*, and leaders. This training bred that spirit of manly self-reliance which confronts and conquers all opposing forces in the battle of life. And this is the explanation of the long list of statesmen, generals, bishops, judges and other distinguished characters in other States whose names adorn the catalogue of the University, and who reflected honor upon her by their lives and public services.

The influence of the University upon the welfare of the people of North Carolina cannot be overestimated. It is not too much to say that to it, directly or indirectly, must be ascribed what has been noblest, most glorious, and useful in our history for the past century.

Search the catalogue again, and behold the bright array of worthies who have illustrated our annals. Find, if you can, one sphere of honor, or usefulness which has not been adorned by her sons. In church and State, in army and navy, in forum and hospital, in laboratory and factory, in counting-room and machine-shop, on farm and railway, in school, and college, and university, their power has given impulse to our civilization.

To the University we owe in very large measure the *unification* of our State. From the earliest period our people were divided by sectional jealousies. Albemarle was against Bath; then Edenton against Newbern; then Wake Court House against Fayetteville on the question of the location of the capital. These were disputes between Eastern localities. Then came the great controversy between the Eastern and Western sections of the State, which raged for a long time. But meanwhile young men from all sections were coming to the University, and the common association and comradeship, the common instruction received and ambition experienced here, and the intermarriages resulting from meeting the lovely women from all parts of the State who have always graced the commencements by their presence, tended powerfully to eliminate all sectional feeling, and to consolidate and weld together the people as North Carolinians, making one of the Quaker, the Scotch Presbyterian, the Cape Fear Episcopalian, the Methodist, the Baptist, the Dutch, the Moravian, and all others.

The inner and social life of the ante-bellum University was well adapted to intensify this spirit, and to develop those characteristics to which I have already alluded. The real governing bodies of the institution were the two Literary Societies. They were not only arenas for debate and oratory, but were the discipline-enforcers of the University, and the fear of incurring their censure was far greater than that of offending the Faculty. There was in the village a refined and cultured society which afforded opportunities for the practice of the amenities of social life, without the least display or affectation of "style;" and, although there was not, as now, a gymnasium, there was an unlimited field for athletic sports. Some students, sons of rich Southern planters, brought servants, and horses, and guns, and dogs, and kept house (club style), and spent their holidays—and, perhaps, some days that were not holidays—in field sports.

At commencement the belles and rosebud debutantes flocked from all parts of the State, and there was a carnival in which flashed gay equipages, and gorgeous sashes, and fine raiment, (including tight boots and other agonies); and tender speeches were made, both on the rostrum and in private ears; and there was much dancing (of the pigeon-wing order and performed with a gravity that was almost severe) and some farewell wine-bibbing—after which, until the beginning of another session, Chapel Hill wore the air of a deserted village.

With every year the numbers grew, and each commencement surpassed its predecessor in display and enjoyment. Before 1856, there being no building suitable for the purpose, the dining-room of the old hotel was used for a ball room, and for years its walls rang with the sound of the fast and furious fiddles of Frank Johnson's band, and its floor swayed and trembled beneath the springy tread of a hundred dancers. After that date a great improvement in the music, and a more elegant style prevailed, and Smith Hall, the present library—which was, perhaps, unequalled in the State for such a purpose—was used.

It has been my fortune to see many great and distinguished men, but none were clothed with such radiancy of glory as seemed to my eyes to invest the marshals and ball managers of that period. The President and Professors appeared absolutely inconsequential beside them. Their glory lasted only for a week, but all human glory is short-lived, and no warrior or statesman ever enjoyed his brief hour more keenly than they.

In the year 1859 the University was in splendid condition, and was in receipt of an income largely exceeding its expenses, but with the next year fell the shadow of those coming events which brought desolation and ruin to it, and the South. At the first call to arms it was almost deserted. As I have already said, seven of the faculty and nearly all the students entered the Confederate army.

Governor Swain tried to keep the handful of boys who were left, and his appeal to President Davis in the early part of the war secured from him the promise that "the seed corn should not be ground up;" but, to quote the language of Senator Vance, "as the exigencies of the country increased this wisdom was lost sight of, the collegians were again and again called upon, till at the time of Lee's surrender there were but about a dozen here still keeping up the name and forms of a college. But even while the village and the University were occupied by 4,000 Michigan cavalry, the old bell was rung daily, prayers were held, and the University was kept going."

"The terrible blow to higher education by the disastrous struggle," says Dr. Battle, "may be gathered from the simple fact that out of the 95 Freshmen who matriculated in 1857–58 only 10, out of the 80 Freshmen of 1858–59 only 1, and out of the 68 Freshmen of 1859–60 only 5 remained to receive their diplomas at graduation. Taking the three classes together, 227 out of 243 lost their opportunity of higher education; nearly all of them enlisting in the army." Yes, they lost their opportunity of higher education *from books*, but they entered the school of patriotism, and learned the bitter lesson that the purest and noblest sacrifices made for liberty are often, to human ken, in vain, and that in human government prevails

—"the simple plan
That he may take who hath the power
And he may keep who can."

They learned, at the cost of wounds and death, that sacred compacts are rags, and plighted faith a laughing-stock, in the eyes of greed and power—that in civil wars success makes patriots, the want of it, rebels and traitors—and that in national ethics might makes right; but they also proved that "duty is the sublimest word in our language," and that "human virtue" not only "should be," but is, "equal to human calamity." Baptized in the same fire were a thousand of their predecessors in these classic groves. I look around me here, and see inscribed upon these tablets the names of two hundred and seventy of the Alumni of this University who gave their lives, a willing sacrifice, in defence of constitutional liberty.

Shades of my brave and noble comrades who, with your great commanders, now walk in green pastures beside the still waters! ye, who, frosted by the years, or in the full flush of manhood, or in the rosy freshness of youth, went forth to battle for home and liberty, and returned no more! ye still live, not only in the realms ye now inhabit, but here in the heart of your Alma Mater. She too died as you did with the State, in the common massacre of Southern rights and liberties, but rose again with her to new life and energy, still clasping to her breast the record of the proud achievements of her sons. There, with a mother's grasp, will she hold them, until her groves are silent and her walls crumble into dust.

I will not pain this audience by a recital of the experiences of the University during the night-mare that succeeded the war. It was but a page in that chapter of our history from which every self-respecting American citizen turns away with shame and indignation. I would rather rejoice with you in the knowledge that the people of North Carolina—proud of her noble history and prizing her as a precious heritage left to them and their children—with the first breath of their new life, resolved that she, too, should live again, and with renewed energies and added glories should resume her ancient service to God and man.

That she has done so, and how she has done so, you will hear to-day from one of her gifted *postbellum* alumni to whom has been entrusted that grateful task, and to give place to whose glowing picture of the new *regime* I now gladly withdraw my homely sketch of the old.

Fellow students of the old days; nineteen years ago, at the first commencement after the reopening, being honored with a similar duty to that assigned me to-day, I made the most earnest appeal of my life for the restoration of the University to the full measure of her ancient prosperity and renown. The prayers and labors of her faithful sons were answered and blessed, and, on the one hundredth anniversary of her existence, we assemble with grateful hearts to offer unto her the homage of our undying love, to receive her benediction, and to rejoice in the hope that she will be the nursing mother of our latest posterity. She has not only recovered her youth and vigor, but has decked herself in richer apparel and lives in finer houses than she did in the olden days; and, therefore, naturally carries her head a little higher, and assumes more airs. But we love her, if possible, all the more for it, and our aspirations for her will only be satisfied when she is recognized and saluted as the queen of Southern Universities.

Many of you, probably, have never revisited these scenes since you left them in your youth. Some of you, I know, have not been here in forty, a few not in fifty years, or more. What language could express your emotions when the old campus, and the gray buildings again greeted your visions?

What a flood of memories broke over you, and what music they made within you!

And, after looking again upon all the old familiar places, and recalling the early friends with whom they were once associated, how does the life to which you then so eargerly looked forward now appear in your sight? How many of your hopes, and aspirations have been realized? If only a few or none, do you feel that there is really, after all, any very great difference in the outcome between your own, and what the world calls the most successful lives? If all, and more than you hoped for, has been bestowed upon you, is there not

—"something still which prompts the eternal sigh?"

And, if so, has not your experience taught you that that something is not to be found in this world? I would not trespass upon a province which is not mine, but surely it is permissible, even for a layman so far advanced upon life's journey, when addressing his contemporaries on an occasion like this, to remind them that there is but one Kindly Light to lead us in the night which fast approaches, and to express the hope that each of them, when looking back upon his life, and recalling the vanished forms that peopled it, will turn, worshipping, to that Light, and say:

"So long Thy power hath blessed me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone
And with the morn those angel faces smile
That I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

The Point to Watch.

Washington Progress.]

State after State is falling into line with silver. The enthusiasm is increasing every day. The efforts of the gold bugs to check the sentiment are futile. The gold bugs have had their day; now the people propose to have theirs. And it is high time. The gold bug element concede that the Illinois convention will adopt a 16 to 1 platform. Missouri will fall in line. In fact the rank and file of the party are so enthusiastic that they are very indignant because of the refusal of the State Democratic Committee to call a convention to discuss the financial question, and they are sending telegrams to Chairman Farris urging him to call a convention without regard to the action of the committee.

But with all this prestige that the silver men have, they must be careful. There is danger. After adopting our platforms we must be careful that we select silver representatives, or our platforms and wishes will amount to nothing.

The Democratic party has already suffered damage along this line. The majority of the party have been in favor of the free coinage of silver for sometime, but they have unfortunately been too largely represented by those who were antagonistic to silver. This point must be guarded jealously. We must be represented by silver men.

We have noticed that the most of the men who hold positions under the government are for the gold standard. Especially is this true of newspapers whose editors are holding some little office. It seems to us that a man should be more of a man than that. It goes to show how self interest, however small, will affect a man's views and cause him to go against the interest of the people. What we have said is not meant as personal to any one. But is said only to show how self interest affetts all men. Those who have wealth are affected in the same degree.

Conspicuous by Their Absence.

Judge.

Keegan (in the gallery)—Begorrah! this N' Yark Shtate Assimbly remoinds me uv owld Oireland.

Casey—Whoy?

Keegan—There's so durn few Oirish lift in it.

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Yours very truly,
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Feb'y 12, 1895.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 20, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TEST.

In questions of Federal policy there is an infallible guide which politicians would do well to pay more attention to than they do. Certainly democratic politicians have no right to neglect it. The Xth Amendment to the Constitution, adopted at the 1st session of Congress after the government was formed, and embodying the condition upon which most of the States had "acceded" to the compact of union, is the foundation stone of the democratic party. It is in these words:

Article X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Now apply this unequivocal precept to the "powers" "delegated to the United States by the Constitution" in respect of MONEY, and see what the effect is. What are those powers? Here they are, plain as day:

Article I. Section 8, Cause 5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.

That is all. There is no other delegation of power to the Federal government in respect of money. But what is money? and what is the relation of the States to it? Section 10, of Article I., tells us:

No state shall " " coin money [or] " " make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

It seems to us that it should be plain to the simplest understanding that, when the Federal government undertook to coin money under its delegated "power," as given above, it acquired no privilege of discriminating between the two money metals named by the Constitution. That is, whatever treatment it accorded to one, it was bound to accord to the other, precisely. The Chicago platform, the party law, recognizes this doctrine and embodies it in plain words when it says:

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage."

Can words be plainer? The coinage of gold is now (as it has been) free and unlimited. If, therefore, the Constitution (the supreme law of the land) be adhered to, and the party law (interpreting the Constitution, of course), as laid down at Chicago, be adhered to, the coinage of silver must be free and unlimited. Is there a flaw anywhere in that argument? We should be glad to have it pointed out.

But Section 8, Clause 5, of Article I., quoted above, not only delegates to the Federal government the power to "coin money," but also to "regulate the value thereof." The Chicago platform takes note of this also, and proceeds to say:

"But the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall ensure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in payment of debts."

Is there anything difficult about that, as a matter of doctrine? Certainly not. It, also, is as plain as day. The relation of the dollar units of the two metals must be settled by ascertaining their relative "intrinsic" value, or by international agreement on a ratio, or by domestic legislation. As a detail this may be difficult, but it *must* be done. Otherwise, the government must cease coinage altogether, gold as well as silver; for the Constitution gives no power to discriminate, and the party law forbids it.

Can any one pick a flaw in that argument? We should be glad to have it pointed out.

The Constitution and the party law, then, require the restoration of silver coinage. As no one can foreknow what the ratio may settle at when this great government takes such action, the Raleigh convention of 1894—seeing that the international alternative had lapsed with the non-action of the Brussels conference, and that Congress and the President had refused to declare a new ratio—had no alternative but to declare for the only ratio known to the law, 16 to 1. In doing so, it intended to restore the relative position which the goldbugs and silverites had occupied toward each other before the crime of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. It said in effect: "Restore silver to its lawful privileges of equality with gold at the mints. The ratio is a matter of detail. The law says 16 to 1 is the ratio. If that be wrong, change it; but the burden of affirmative legislation shall be shifted to the shoulders of those who say it requires change."

No one ever dreamed of any other interpretation of the money powers conferred by the Constitution than that we have given above, until the republicans started the innovations of paper "money" during the war and of the demonetization of one of the money metals in 1873. The goldbugs attempt to make a point of the fact that free coinage of silver was not advocated in a democratic national platform until 1892. That is a piece of folly precisely equivalent to saying that a man who is run over by a wagon is estopped from complaining of being run over because he had never proclaimed, before he was run over, that he *would* complain if he *was* run over.

THE MEMPHIS BI-METALLIC RESOLUTIONS.

Read the declarations and resolutions, given in another column, of the recent bi-metallic convention in Memphis. Is there a statement in them that can be controverted, a deduction unfairly drawn, or a recommendation that clashes with the public interest? We do not think so. They constitute a noble presentation of the case of the people against our low-born plutocracy, with whom the President, the people's servant, has unworthily allied himself; and present a striking contrast to those of the other Memphis convention which provoked this one.

The Charlotte Observer resents "the suggestion that it may bolt if a free silver candidate is nominated by the democratic party for President next year."

THE UNIVERSITY.

The reader will find elsewhere the full text of Col. Waddell's address at the University; and also an admirable article, copied from Harper's Weekly, descriptive of the famous old institution, written by President Winston.

Some of his friends thought Col. Waddell had made a mistake in attempting another oration so soon after his great address at the Unveiling. But it was they who were mistaken. His success in this, also, was complete. We believe we express the general sentiment of those who heard him, in the opinion that no other man in the State could have made such an appropriate and altogether satisfactory deliverance. The text is one which the scholarly Chapel Hillian may linger upon, and read over and over with delight.

The date 1856, in the 6th column, (4th column of the address), should be 1850. Otherwise, the print is correct.

CURRENT COMMENT.

In Quitman County, Mississippi, the executive committee of the populist party has discontinued their organization as a party and resolved to unite themselves with the democracy. This was mainly the result, so the Memphis Appeal's correspondent says, of the wise action of the democracy of the county, who opened the way by extending the right to vote in the primaries to all who would agree to vote for the nominees in the general election.

GOLDBUGS IN A FLUTTER.

The OBSERVER seems to have the knack of disturbing its goldbug contemporaries, mightily. It has made no assault upon them, but, apparently, has struck them in a tender spot in holding up to public view the record of the faithlessness of the public and party servants whom they still support.

The Charlotte Observer affects to think that the OBSERVER favors expelling from the party the rank and file of those who oppose silver: and the Wilmington Review that the OBSERVER favors making concessions of principle to the populists. As every one knows, there is not a word of truth in either insinuation. The OBSERVER favors the expulsion of those party servants whose representative capacity, used in opposition to the party platform, injures the party; and it opposes concession of principle to the populists, but favors their being won back to the party by expelling the faithless party servants whose faithlessness caused their desertion.

Let the Charlotte Observer read what it said in September, 1893, (in the article reproduced by us elsewhere)—at the time when the air was filled with denunciations of Vance for insisting, in the people's interest, that the President and the cuckoo senators intended no supplemental silver legislation—and tell the public what it thinks of itself now as the champion of these faithless servants.

Let it renew its acquaintance with this extract from Senator Ransom's speech at Smithfield, delivered in September, 1894:

"I have been speaking to you forty-seven years and no man has ever dared to dispute the word I ever spoke to the people. " " I believe in gold and silver being equal and paper money redeemable in the metal. The democratic party has only one more duty and that is to give you good currency which it will do."

And this in his speech at Wilmington, a few days after:

"I have no authority to say it, but as sure as December comes the Democratic Congress will work out the great financial problem and pass a financial bill which will recognize gold and silver as the standards of money in this country, and give an honest currency, good everywhere, liberal everywhere and worthy of the great American Government."

And then say how it can have the face to extol the man who made these promises as the most powerful democrat in the State, when it knows that the record not only shows that he didn't open his lips in the Senate in advocacy of the legislation he had promised, but that, when the democratically organized senate finance committee reported the Jones silver bill in February, he voted against its consideration and rested there!

The OBSERVER holds that it is dishonest to sacrifice party principle for expediency—indeed, that has been the keynote of its policy from the Clinton convention up—but it holds the faithless party servant as equally so, and seeks to set a premium upon party loyalty to principles by removing from leadership the party servant who has demonstrated his disloyalty to it and them.

As to our friend of the Wilmington Review—who likens the editor of the OBSERVER to the obstinate juryman because he (the said editor) was in a majority of 29 to 1 at the Raleigh executive committee meeting, and who says he thinks the OBSERVER has changed its views since 1892—let him recall the time, fifteen months ago, when he took sides with those who were fighting the OBSERVER because of its taking up the Review's fight in 1892, and let him get his upside-down ideas straightened by reading what was his reply to the OBSERVER'S reminder of its change, thus:

[From the Wilmington Review, Feb. 19, 1894.]

"We spoke then as we thought and felt and we speak now as we think and feel. ——'s error was of the head and not of the heart, and, besides, there is something, which did not occur to us at the time but which we have thought of since, and that is that he had an excellent precedent for his endeavors to placate and conciliate the Third Party people there assembled."

It seems that it is the Review which has been changing. The OBSERVER maintains its position: Hold fast to principle, but treat the rank and file of our former fellow democrats, personally, with courtesy and forbearance.

The Memphis Bi-Metallic Resolutions.

"Silver and gold coin have in all ages constituted the money of the world, were the money of the fathers of the republic, the money of history and of the constitution.

"The universal experience of mankind has demonstrated that the joint use of both silver and gold coin as money constitutes the most stable standard of values and that the full amount of both metals is necessary as a medium of exchange.

"The demonetization of either of these historic metals means a depreciation in the value of money, a fall in the prices of commodities, a diminution of legitimate profits, a continuing increase in the burden of debts, a withdrawal of money from the channels of trade and industry where it no longer yields a safe and sure return and its idle accumulation in the banks and the great money centers of the country.

"There is no health or soundness in a financial system under which a hoarded dollar is productive of increase to its possessor while an invested dollar yields a constantly diminishing return, and under which fortunes are made by the accretions of idle capital or destroyed by a persistent fall in the price of commodities and persistent dwindling in the margin of profits in almost every branch of useful industry. Such a system puts a premium on sloth and a penalty upon industry, and such a system is that which the criminal legislation of 1873 has imposed upon this country.

"The bi-metallic standard of silver and gold has behind it the experience of ages, and has been tested and approved by the enlightened and deliberate judgment of mankind. The gold standard is a departure from the established policy of the civilized world with nothing to commend it, but twenty-two years of depression and disaster to the people and extraordinary accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

"There are some facts bearing upon this question recognized and admitted by all candid men, whether advocates of bi-metallism or of the single gold standard. Among them is the fact that the very year that marked the change from the bi-metallic to the single gold standard is the very year that marked from a condition of rising prices, large profits, general contentment and great prosperity, to a condition of falling prices, diminishing profits, insecurity of investment, unemployed labor and a heavy depression in all branches of trade and industry It is not a matter of dispute, even among the honest advocates of the gold standard, that general prosperity came to an end with the destruction of the bi-metallic system and that hard times, falling prices, idle workingmen and widespread depression came in with the gold standard and prevails to-day wherever the gold standard has been adopted.

"Every international monetary conference that has been called, every demand in this country and in Europe for an international agreement to re-establish the bi-metallic standard is a confession that the demonetization of the system was a blunder if not a crime, that its consequences have been disastrous and that the conditions that it has wrought are full of menace and of peril.

"The logic of facts establishes beyond intelligent question that the destruction of silver as primary money by a conspiracy of selfish interests is the cause of the widespread depression and suffering that began with the gold standard. There can be no restoration of prosperity, no permanent relief from prevailing conditions until the great cause has been removed by a complete restoration of silver to its proper place as a money metal, equal with gold.

"We believe in money of stable value; we believe least of all in an appreciating standard; it is only through the practical operation of bi-metallism that a stable standard of value can be secured. A standard constituted of money constantly increasing in value is not a sound, a single nor a stable standard, but a constantly changing standard.

"The effect of gold monometallism is to establish one standard for the creditor and another for the debtor; and there can be no more dishonest monetary sysem than that which gives short measure to the borrower and long measure to the lender. Under the policy prevailing prior to 1873 there can be no violent change in the relative value of the two metals, for a rise in value of one metal is counteracted by a decreased demand and a fall in value by an increased demand. Under the operation of this beneficent law a stable relation was maintained between them in spite of the extreme changes relative to productions. From the first period of our history up to 1873, the right of the debtor to choose whether he should pay his debts in silver or gold coin was always recognized. The subsequent policy has been to transfer this right to the creditor, thus tending to constantly increase the value of the dearer metal and destroy the parity between them.

"Believing that it is absolutely necessary to reverse this iniquitous and ruinous policy, we therefore resolve,

"That we favor the immediate restoration of silver to its former place as a full legal tender, standard money equal with gold, and the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality.

"That while we should welcome the co-operation of other nations we believe that the United States should not wait upon the pleasure of foreign governments or the consent of foreign creditors, but should themselves proceed to reverse the "grinding process" that is destroying the prosperity of the people and should lead by their example the nations of the earth.

"That the rights of the American people, the interests of American labor and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's law makers than the greed of foreign creditors, or the avaricious demands made by "idle holders of idle capital."

"The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interests of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell, or surrender. This reserved right is a part of every bond, of every contract and of every obligation. No creditors or claimant can set up a right that can take precedence over a nation's obligations to promote the welfare of the masses of its own people. This is a debt higher and more binding than all other debts, and one which it is not only dishonest but treasonable to ignore.

"Under the financial policy that now prevails, we see the land filled with idle and discontented workingmen and an ever growing army of tramps, men whom lack of work and opportunity have made outcasts and beggars. At the other end we find that a few thousand families own one-half the wealth of the country.

"The centralization of wealth has gone hand in hand with the spread of poverty. The pauper and plutocrat are of the same vicious and unholy system. The situation is full of menace to the liberties of the people and the life of the republic. The issue is enfranchisement or hopeless servitude. Whatever the power of money can do by debauchery and corruption to maintain its grasp on the law making power will be done. We therefore appeal to the plain people of the land with perfect confidence in their patriotism and intelligence to arouse themselves to a full sense of the peril that confronts them and defend the citadel of their liberties with a vigilance that shall neither slumber nor sleep."

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Its Centennial Celebration.

BY G. T. WINSTON.*

[Harper's Weekly.]

The University of North Carolina is now celebrating its hundredth anniversary, being the oldest university in the South. Up to 1860 it had a very large patronage from all the Southern States. Its roll of alumni includes many names of national repute, and it may be doubted whether so large a percentage of the alumni of any other American college have achieved eminence in public life. Among them may be mentioned James K. Polk, President, and William R. King, Vice-President, of the United States; Thomas H. Benton, United States Senator, author of *Thirty Years' View;* William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency; Major-General Francis P. Blair, U. S. A., Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency; Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana and Arkansas, and Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army; James Johnston Pettigrew, Brigadier General, C. S. A.; John Y. Mason, Attorney-General of the United States; Thomas Bragg, Attorney-General of the Confederacy; Willie P. Mangum, President United States Senate; Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior; Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster-General; James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy; John H. Eaton, Secretary of War; John Branch, Secretary of the Navy; Francis L. Hawks, author, president American Geographical Society; Frederick D. Lente, founder and president American Academy of Music; William J. Bingham, teacher and author; Archibald M. De Bow, journalist; Cicero L. Hawks, Bishop of Missouri; James H. Otey, Bishop of Tennessee; Thomas F. Davis, Bishop of South Carolina; William M. Green, Bishop of Mississippi; Thomas Settle, Minister to Peru, president Republican National Convention; John Owen, president Democratic National Convention; with scores of Senators, Congressmen, Governors, judges, and generals. There is no accident in this list. It includes men of all sections, of many professions, and of types very diverse. It means that the University of North Carolina has given its alumni both an impulse and a training that have fitted them for leadership. Of recent years the patronage of the university has been confined more closely to North Carolina, but her list of alumni still includes nearly all men that are prominent in business enterprises or in public or professional life within the State.

In 1861 the flood of war swept from the halls of the university four-fifths of the students. Professors and students alike rushed to the front, and the lecture-rooms were almost deserted. Their lives are now commemorated in Memorial Hall, upon whose walls the marble slabs, with long lists of alumni killed in battle, tell the story of reckless enthusiasm and heroic devotion. There are two hundred and eighty-seven names, including five generals and thirty-four regimental officers, all arranged by classes, according to date of graduation from the university. The oldest class is that of 1821, represented by Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, and the last class is that of 1864, represented by its boy Lieutenant, William H. C. Webb. The class of 1861 graduated eighty-seven men, of whom every one volunteered in the Confederate army. Of that eager band the names of thirty are inscribed upon the roll of Confederate dead. At the reunion of this class in 1889 the eleven members present upon the platform in Memorial Hall bore upon their bodies the marks of twenty-three wounds. Such was war to the South.

The University is located in the village of Chapel Hill, twenty-seven miles northwest of Raleigh. It is a quiet, pretty place, famous throughout the South for refined and unostentatious society and delightful climate. The University campus occupies fifty acres, nearly in the heart of the village, and the University park, adjacent, includes 400 acres of beautifully rolling land, covered with oaks over a century old. The buildings are grouped around the traditional "quadrangle," and around them stretch rich verdant lawns beautified by clusters of flowering trees and shrubs. There is some flower in the campus every month in the year.

The *ante bellum* University was strong in its presidents and its faculties. David L. Swain in History and Political Science, Ethan A. Andrews in Ancient Languages, Denison Olmstead and Elisha Mitchell in Science, are names that belong to the roll of honor among American teachers. The average student, however, was less ambitious for scholarship than for leadership among his fellows or for social eminence. The college halls were famous all through the South, and many a belle of sweet sixteen made her debut at the 'Varsity Commencements.

The storm of civil war did not destroy the University. A small band of professors, with scarce provision for food and clothing, heroically stood at their posts and trained the three or four score lads whom the tide of war had not yet swallowed. But wreck and ruin came with the night of reconstruction. The bell was hushed that had rung for three-quarters of a century, and the lecture-halls were quite deserted. The "carpet-bagger" took possession, but learned in two or three years that universities cannot exist without students. Again the doors were closed, and the campus grew up in weeds until 1875, when loyal alumni and patriotic citizens donated sufficient money to make the buildings again habitable, and restore books and apparatus that had been stolen or destroyed.

From the modest beginning in 1875, with seven teachers and sixty-two pupils, the University has grown to have thirty-five teachers and four hundred and seventy pupils. Its management is broad-spirited, liberal, and progressive. Fully one-third of its faculty have been educated abroad, and nearly all are young men enthusiastic for thorough work and development along true lines of culture. Its graduates are more and more seeking the special training of German Universities, of Harvard, Yale, or the Johns Hopkins. The rigid standard of requirement appears from the statement that not 25 per cent. of a Freshman class succeeds in graduating.

The most remarkable thing about the University of North Carolina is the prudent and economical spirit that characterizes not only its administration, but also the daily life of its students. The entire university income does not exceed $40,000, and yet with this pittance it pays its professors, maintains an excellent library of 40,000 volumes, equips and keeps up well-provided laboratories in chemistry, physics, geology, and mineralogy, keeps in repair and good order fifteen buildings and a campus of fifty acres. Here is financiering of a high order. The average student's expenses for a year, including everything, does not exceed $300, and many students who receive scholarships live on less than $100. Nearly 10 per cent. of the student body support themselves by labor of some sort even while pursuing their studies. The university offers no employment, but the students find it in the village and among themselves. The whole institution presents a remarkable spectacle of self-reliance and economy. But living is cheap where good servants may be had at $6 a month and eggs retail at ten cents a dozen, where houses with ten rooms rent for $15 a month, and acre lots may be had for two or three hundred dollars.

The endowment of the university was destroyed by the war, and the annual expense account has prevented any accumulations. In 1875 the alumni donated money for its revival; in 1884 they erected Memorial Hall at a cost of $45,000; in 1890 they endowed a chair of History. Four women have given $67,000 within ten years, mainly to establish scholarships. The total invested funds are less than $100,000. Not a dollar of invested funds has ever been lost, either principal or interest, since the revival of the University in 1875. Students of very limited means are aided by loans of sums as small as twenty dollars, and the number of those aided goes far up into the hundreds, yet there are no losses. The influence of the University upon the State is most marked and salutary. It is serving as a powerful force to build up a system of public schools, to lengthen the school terms, to improve the teachers, and to strengthen the profession. It has a department of pedagogics for the training of teachers, and a summer school for teachers who cannot attend the regular sessions. The work of the institution is largely hampered by lack of funds; and ignorance, prejudice, and sectarian fanaticism have again and again sought to cripple or destroy it. But it stands for popular education, for broad culture, and for human progress in all directions, and it must win the battle eventually.

The centennial of the University was celebrated June 5th. The programme included an oration on the Old University (1795-1865), by Hon. Alfred Moore Waddell, of Wilmington; an oration on the New University (1875-1895), by A. H. Eller, Esq., of Winston; a Centennial Song, by Cornelia Phillips Spencer; a Centennial Ode, by James D. Lynch; a Centennial Sonnet, by Henry Jerome Stockard; an address on the University during the war (1861-1865), by Henry A. London, Esq.; and an address on the "University Alumni in the War," by Stephen B. Weeks, Esq. There were also class reunions reaching back to 1834, and an alumni banquet.

* George T. Winston, LL. D., is the President of the University; he is a native North Carolinian, a graduate of Cornell University, and formerly a midshipman in the United States navy. Under his administration the University has grown rapidly in numbers and equipment of teachers. He was elected by a unanimous vote of the trustees in 1891, when the student roll numbered 198. It increased to 248, 316, 389, and 470 in four successive years of his administration. He is still in the prime of life, and is in full accord with the most progressive ideas of education.

The President and Silver.

From the Charlotte Observer, Sept 22, 1893.]

The Post says that a report current in Washington Tuesday, and based on good authority, "was that President Cleveland had said to a Southern Senator Saturday that he would not veto or oppose a conservative bill for the coinage of silver, should such a one pass after repeal had been accomplished." The New York Herald gives currency to what is substantially the same report, in the following: "It is stated that the President has informed a Southern Senator that the assumption that he would not sign a silver measure of any kind is unwarranted." Whether or not the President has said anything of this kind to any one, it is perfectly reasonable to assume that these publications represent him fairly. If it could be established, by his own words, or otherwise, that he had never dropped any intimation of the kind, there would still be no reason to distrust him. Since he accepted the nomination of his party last year and made its platform his own, there has been no intimation from him of a purpose to disavow any of its pledges; and in the absence of such intimation, to charge that he proposes to nullify all save one of the financial measures proposed by that platform is to assail his integrity and in effect to charge that he procured his election by duplicity and bad faith. The platform, the party law, declared as distinctly as words can, fidelity to gold and silver as the money of the country. It declared further for the coinage of these metals without discrimination against either when certain conditions were met—that is to say, when the dollar unit of both was made of equal intrinsic and exchangable value. Two methods by which this might be accomplished were indicated: international agreement and safeguards of legislation. Until Mr. Cleveland makes known himself, in some manner, that he has abandoned some part of this platform, it is unfair to charge that he has done so.

We are not of those who are quick to suspect party associates of party infidelity. There are as many good Democrats as live who are in favor of an enactment right now, without any "international agreement" or "safeguards of legislation," of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We think it has been demonstrated that this is wholly impracticable and would be very unwise, and we think the majority of the party are platform men—by which is meant men who are for free coinage on the terms proposed by the platform, but not otherwise. Of these we desire to believe that all are aiming sincerely at the same end. Some of them hold with the President that the first thing to do is to repeal the Sherman act and legislate further upon silver afterwards. Others want the repeal legislation and the further legislation to be concurrent, and are not willing for repeal until the other is secured. This is a difference of opinion, among men equally honest and sincere, about a matter of methods—a matter of details. We go with the President, the head of the party, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose department this legislation comes. It is not conducive to harmony in future for either of these elements to cast imputations upon the honor or good intentions of the other, and it is in an especial manner unbecoming in party followers to asperse the party's head. Mr. Cleveland deserves to be trusted, and if trusted, supported. For the fourth or fifth time we express the wish that in his message of the 7th of August he had outlined what would, in his opinion, be the legislation proper to follow repeal. He did not do so, however, and his failure to do so should not cause the faith of the Democratic party in him to waver in any degree. The occasional assurances that in a general way he has expressed, in private conversation, his friendliness to silver, are very agreeable, to be sure, but the Observer, for one, does not require iteration and reiteration from this man to keep it satisfied that he is still true to his vows.

General Hampton in Oregon.

Portland Oregonian.]

Ex-Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, the United States commissioner of railroads, who is spending a few days in this city, is one of the most distinguished of the military leaders of the Confederate service. Of 21 lieutenant-generals in the Southern army, only five are living to-day. General Hampton is one of them. There were five commanding officers who ranked the lieutenant-general. They were Generals Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard and Cooper. All are now dead. General Hampton and General Longstreet are the only lieutenant generals of the army of Northern Virginia living. "Stonewall" Jackson was one of the distinguished lieutenants and generals of this department. Although General Hampton is 77 years of age, he enjoys robust health, and, as railroad commissioner, is actively engaged in the government service.

General Hampton arrived in this city Sunday morning in a private car of the Northern Pacific, accompanied by his secretary Mr. Charles E. Thomas, and Colonel W. J. Green, of North Carolina. Colonel Green is a warm personal friend of General Hampton, and joined him on the Western trip for recreation and pleasure. Colonel Green was born in the South, but with his father moved to California in 1849. He enjoys the distinction of being the first cadet appointed from California to the military school at West Point. He afterward entered the Confederate service. General Hampton has no particular object, further than that of recreation, in his short visit to this city. He will probably leave by the overland Southern Pacific train this evening for San Francisco. The General left Chicago the day after Memorial day, where he delivered the dedicatory oration at the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of the Confederte dead. He proceeded by easy stages over the Northern Pacific to this city.

As railroad commissioner of the United States, General Hampton is required to inspect the land-aided and subsidized roads of the country. There are 67,000 miles of these roads in the United States, such as the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and branches, and others. Each year the commissioner must make reports to congress. There is a great deal of work connected with the position, and it is a position, too, of unusual responsibility. Inspections of the entire system of roads in his charge is not made by the commissioner each year. As General Hampton says:

"It would be too much to expect a man to look after so much mileage."

General Hampton was appointed commissioner by President Cleveland soon after his defeat for re-election to the United States senate. During President Cleveland's first term, General Joseph E. Johnston was railroad commissioner. He held the office also in Harrison's administration, up to the time of his death.

Davidson Commencement.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

President Shearer preached one of the best Baccalaureates that has ever been preached here.

Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. Osborne, of New York City, were the orators for Wednesday.

These gentlemen while in college were close competitors for honors, and it was a coincidence that they should be chosen for the orators of the same day. Both stand high, the one in medicine, the other in law. The subject matter and the delivery of their speeches were excellent.

Prof. Henry Louis Smith, Ph. D., will leave soon for a trip through Europe. He will be accompanied by Prof. Alphonzo Smith, D. D., and Rev. Egbert Smith, D. D. The three brothers will probably spend three months. After landing they will use their bicycles.

Prof. W. R. Grey, Ph. D., now in Paris, who for two years has been a *locum tenens* of the Latin and French chairs, was elected Professor of Latin and French. This was a wise selection, as Dr. Grey is a fine scholar, and an excellent instructor.

A. G. Little, B. S., of Lumber Bridge, N. C., was elected Laboratory Assistant for next year. Mr. Little will fill this place well. He has been trained by one of the best chemists in the South, Dr. W. J. Martin.

Davidson has probably the best faculty she has ever had, and that is saying a good deal.

D. D. was worthily conferred on Rev. J. M. Rose, formerly of your city.

Mr. Watson Fairley, of Manchester, was class Valedictorian in the Philanthropic Society.

MARRIED.

GURLEY—HAIR—At J. M. Wallace's, Hope Mills, No. 2, June 16th, by John Smith, J. P., Mr. W. H. GURLEY to Miss DOSHIA HAIR, all of Hope Mills, No. 2.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

F. A. Jenkins, Roxbury, Mass., writes: Will you please send me two samples of your Japanese Pile Cure as I have two friends who are troubled with Piles. It cured me, but they say it can't cure them. Please send them on receipt of this as I wish to convince them that it will cure them. Sample free. For sale by KING BROS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. E. A. Ratney
North Danville, Va.

Nerves Unstrung

Weak, No Appetite—Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Health.

"Three years ago I had the grip, which settled in my head. It continued to grow worse and there was no rest for me. My limbs felt numb, my nerves seemed to be unstrung and I had no appetite. Doctors' treatment and other medicines failed to avail me relief. I obtained two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which

Restored Me

to myself. Last July I began to have bad symptoms, and I at once resorted to

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla. I continued until I had taken three bottles, which not only restored my health but also cured my baby of a bunch and did him a great deal of good." MRS. EMMIT A. RAINEY, North Danville, Va.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

Thousands of Women

SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,

ACTS AS A SPECIFIC

By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.

It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.

... It Never Fails to Regulate ...

"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her own cooking, milking and washing."
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

Tried Friends Best.

For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact

For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

AVOID Bulk Soda!

Bad soda spoils good flour.

Pure soda—the best soda, comes only **in packages.**

bearing this trade mark

It costs no more than inferior package soda—never spoils the flour—always keeps soft. Beware of imitation trade marks and labels, and **insist on packages**

bearing these words—

ARM AND HAMMER

ARM AND HAMMER SODA

Made only by CHURCH & CO., New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Write for Arm and Hammer Book of valuable Recipes—FREE.

What Is Sound Money.

St. Louis Republic.]

In the West and South there may be variations of opinion upon the mode by which the free coinage of silver should be reached, but there is something very much like unanimity in demanding that gold and silver shall be coined on equal terms. In fact, since all the political parties have nationally conceded the principle of bimetallism, it may be said that all the people contend for the money use of both metals.

In the West and South certainly the belief is settled that the gold standard is not sound money. Nothing is sound money which is not fair and equitable money; and the West and South have learned from the most eminent economists of the world that the gold standard has dislocated exchanges and intensified if it has not produced trade depressions. The West and South see a serious international trouble in progress on the Nicaraguan coast as a result of a debtor who uses silver being compelled to pay obligations in gold.

Sound money is not gold monometallism, but both metals coined on equal terms and with relation to values. The greater part of the world has been accustomed to the use of such money and regards such money as the sound measure of prices and standard of payments.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for billiousness, indigestion and constipation. Fifty doses, 25 cts. For sale by KING BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

2,228,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED.—To employ a Lady or Gentleman to act as our General Agent. Must be a hustler and able to furnish good references. Salary $50.00 per month and commission. Address with stamp,
CHAS. A. ROBINSON & Co.,
Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

In addition to the time tables of all Railways the Rand-McNally Railway Guide gives a list of Electric Railways, a Gazeteer of all important towns in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and much other information of interest to travelers, shippers and the public at large.

REMOVAL.—T. C. Whitfield has moved his Barber Shop to the stand formerly occupied by the Southern Express Co., and located between Pemberton's Book Store and the Ice Factory.

"ANTI SKEET" TABLETS FOR DESTROYING Mosquitoes, Moths, etc., in a pleasant and harmless aroma. 10c. a box at MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

THE BEST ICE CREAM, ANY FLAVOR.—Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Chocolate, Banana made to order. Orders for Cream for Sunday must be given on Saturday. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay St.

ICE CREAM AND CAKE SERVED AT MY Parlors daily. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay Street,

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—We have arranged with Mr. J. R. Hiatt, to handle our milk. It will be shipped to him fresh every day, and you will find it first-class in every respect. Very respectfully,
RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

The **INDUSTRIA CUBANA,** a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The **GAELIC** with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received. H. R. HORNE.

Why Not You?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

Byron used a great deal of hair-dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then, doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing now-a-days.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

ASSIGNEE'S CLOSING SALE
—OF—
SUMMER DRY GOODS.

E. J. Lilly is determined

—TO CLOSE OUT ALL OF THE—

Strictly Summer Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE STOCK OF ROSE & LEAK.

The cost of an article will not be considered as these goods must be converted into CASH.

BLACK GOODS.

In this line you can buy for half its value as the following quotation of prices will attest:

50 cts. all-wool Tamise, one yard wide,						25¢
75 "	"	"	"	"	"	37½
80 "	"	"	"	40 inches wide,		40

The above goods are especially adapted for summer dresses and are considered very much cooler than lawns.

Also a full line of Nun's Veiling at half price.

ALL-WOOL GRENADINE

in stripe and plaids for 37½c. former price 50c.

FIGURED ORGANDIES.

A beautiful line of the above goods will be

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY, ... JUNE 20, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..... $2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIDDELL COMPANY—Engines.
J. M. LAMB, C. B. C. C.—Notice.
JAS. DINWIDDIE—Peace Institute.
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
J. W. YEREX—Wilson Military Academy.
E. L. PEMBERTON—Administrator's Notice.
FRANK THORNTON—Bleached Jeans Drawers, &c.

Major Yerex will open his school at Wilson on the 4th of September.

Mr. B. R. Taylor has a beautiful little vineyard adjoining his residence on Cool Spring street.

We notice that the Scuppernong is just in bloom. It is always late in blooming, and therefore rarely fails.

A train with twenty-six cars, loaded with cucumbers, passed through here on the A. C. L. one day last week.

The finest Irish potatoes we have seen this year, were grown by Rev. B. R. Hall, on his farm on the east side of the Cape Fear.

The University of North Carolina now ranks among the foremost Colleges in America in scholarship, equipment and general efficiency. See advertisement.

Early Tuesday morning the Thermometre stood at 56°. Pretty cool weather for the growing crops, but a delightful change from the week preceding, when we all sweltered with the heat.

The following young gentlemen are occupying Mr. Walter Watson's cottage at Carolina Beach: Eugene Watson, Tom Kenan, James McRae, John Gorham and Wm. and Dave McKethan.

Several people have suggested that the gas lamps along the four principle streets would look better in the centre. We do not know whether it would be practicable or not. What think you of it, Messrs. Aldermen?

The cultivators of small fruits are finding a good market for their berries. We hope they will all do well. Mr. A. S. Huske showed us a telegram from Boston, the other day, reporting 20 cents a quart received for Breece's dewberries.

Maj. Chas. Haigh and Messrs. Jno. D. Brown and D. H. Ray, the three gentlemen appointed by the County Commissioners to assess the real estate in Cross Creek Township, are now hard at work carrying out this arduous and thankless but responsible task.

St. Andrew's Brotherhood will begin erection of an Episcopal Church in Campbellton next week. Any one who wishes to contribute to the cause can do so through Mr. H. J. Marsh, at Bank of Fayetteville, Mr. B. R. Huske, Mr. Andrew Broadfoot, or Mr. A. S. Huske.

University Summer School.

The University Summer School for Teachers at Chapel Hill will begin June 25. Tickets at reduced rates may be bought at all stations from June 22, good to August 1st.

Dr. H. W. Lilly left Monday night for Randolph Macon College, Virginia, where he attended Tuesday the re-union of the Sigma-Chi Alumni of that college. Dr. Lilly was one of the eight founders of the Gamma Gamma chapter, one of the most flourishing chapters of his fraternity in the South. Dr. McGougan, of this city, is also a Sigma-Chi, but was unable to attend.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

Census Takers.

The following gentlemen are now taking a census of the white children of school age—the school age being from 6 to 21:

Wm. Alderman, First and Second Wards.
E. P. Powers, Third Ward and outside city to 71st township line.
I. B. Hawley, Fourth and Sixth Wards and outside city to 71st and Carver's Creek lines.
W. W. Cole, Fifth and Seventh Wards and to Carver's Creek line.

Death of Mrs. John Kennedy.

Mrs. Agnes Kennedy, widow of the late John Kennedy, died at the residence of her son in-law, Mr. Geo. L. Mathieson, in Carthage on Saturday evening, after a short illness. Mrs. Kennedy, who was 76 years old, was for 62 years an honored and respected member of the Baptist church. She resided in this city for many years. Her death will be greatly mourned by her large circle of friends and relatives. She leaves three sons and two daughters. Her remains were brought to this city for interment. The funeral services took place from the First Baptist church on Monday morning and were conducted by Rev. W. F. Watson, her former pastor, assisted by Rev. J. H. Edwards.

Fayetteville Should Win.

The date of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association meeting having been fixed on August 6th to 9th inclusive, at Newbern. The racing team of the Chicora Engine Company this week went into training, in order to put themselves into condition physically and practically to enter the Tournament contests for both the State championship medal and also for the cash prize offered by the citizens of Newbern to the winning teams of the Association.

The championship race requires the Team to start from position with 400 feet of hose on reel, run 200 yards to hydrant, lay 300 feet of hose, couple to hydrant, attach nozzle and throw water. Time taken from start to first show of water. 50 seconds will have to be beaten to win this race. The regular races require team to run 150 yards, carry 150 feet of hose, lay 100 feet, couple to hydrant, attach nozzle and throw water. Time taken as above. 29½ seconds has been made on this race, though the chances are that 30 seconds will win. This is quick work and will require practice and pluck to get there.

We wish the boys every success, and as we have the best water system and the best fire department, so let us have the championship belt for the best hose reel team in the State.

The following young gentlemen compose the team, and such material, with proper attention to their training and duties, will certainly stand more than an even chance to win.

The team consists of John D. McRae, Captain; John Roddick, George Brandt, D. G. McKethan, D. S. McRae, Alex. McGeachy, W. B. Johnson, J. C. McRae, Roy McDuffie, Herbert Preston, E. C. Watson, Sandy Brown, J. S. McNeill, D. Jones, W. G. McKethan, E. B. Wicker, W. H. Haigh, C. D. Elliott.

Death of Mr. R. E. Heide.

Older residents of Fayetteville were grieved to learn of the death of Mr. Rudolph E. Heide, which occurred at his residence in Wilmington, in the 66th year of his age, on Saturday.

Mr. Heide was born in Denmark. In 1853, he came to the United States, and, after two years spent in New York and Wilmington, settled in Fayetteville. Here he was beginning to make his way, and had already earned the sincere esteem of our people, when the war broke out. He promptly volunteered, and entered the service in the Independent Company, of which he had been a member for several years. He served through the Bethel campaign, and afterwards under Col. Lamb at Fort Fisher.

Soon after the war, he removed to Wilmington, where he became a prosperous merchant, and then Vice Consul for Denmark and Sweeden and Norway, which office he retained to his death. He had been a member of the Episcopal church for many years. He leaves five children—two sons and three married daughters. His wife, who was Miss Exum, of Raleigh, died several years ago.

Mr. Heide, we learn from the Wilmington papers, was the son of a Danish noble, the Baron Von Heide, whose heir he was. He was a good man, and his many friends here extend their sympathy to his children and brothers.

Election of Graded School Teachers.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Fayetteville Graded School, held on Monday afternoon, the following teachers were elected for the following school year: Miss P. H. Matthews, Superintendent and teacher of first grade; Miss Mary Lamb, Miss Georgia Worth, Miss Mattie Sedberry, Mr. John McLean, Miss Bettie W. Evans. This is a re-election throughout—a gratifying endorsement of the work done in the school during the previous term. The high compliment was paid to Miss Matthews, especially, of a re-election to be both superintendant and teacher by acclamation; and what she has accomplished in her onerous and responsible position during the past year well deserved this tribute of appreciation.

The OBSERVER learns that a thorough canvass of the school district will be made by the trustees to the end that, if possible, more money may be raised for school purposes, with an extension of the term to nine instead of seven and a half months.

The old Board of Trustees—with the exception of two vacancies, which were filled by the election of Messrs. B. R. Taylor and G. G. Myrover—were re-elected. It was decided by the Trustees to take no action towards securing the old Court House for the Graded School.

Methodist Excursion.

The excursion to Wilmington and the Beach on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Methodist Church of this city, was a most enjoyable affair. The train carried three hundred people into Wilmington, some of whom went to Carolina Beach, some to the Sound by train, and others to the Sound over the shell road on wheels. It was a little cool on the Beach, but still not too cool to dampen the ardor of the enthusiastic excursionists. Only one thing to mar the pleasure of the trip, and that occurred on the return journey, about 20 miles from Wilmington, when some villain threw a brick through one of the windows of the front passenger car. Luckily no one was hurt, but pieces of glass were spattered into the faces of Messrs. H. McD. Robinson and W. Stebbins Prior, though without injury. It was a dastardly crime, and might have resulted fatally. No clue could be found to the perpetrator.

Why Not Take a Census of the City.

Yesterday we heard an old Fayettevillian, who had not been here for several years, say that he was astonished, in walking around the town, at its growth and improvement. He says that he was struck especially with Cool Spring street, the lower end of Dick street, the lower end of Gillespie street and parts of Redbone. He further said that "he had seen frequent notices in the OBSERVER of improvements, but had no idea of their extent, and that it is a perfect revelation to me." All this suggests the taking of a census.

Death of Mr. Jno. M. Rose.

Mr. Jno. M. Rose died at his residence on Gillespie street in this city, last Thursday morning, at 10:45 o'clock, after a brief illness, though the increasing infirmities of years had rendered his health feeble and precarious for some time previous to the seizure which bore him away from the things of this life.

Mr. Rose was a native of Person county, born in 1815, and came to Fayetteville at the age of 28 years. He married Miss Jane Strange McNeill, daughter of the late Geo. McNeill, whom he survived many years, and by whom he had issue seven children, six of whom are living.

The deceased was a man of very clear head, quick and decided in forming his conclusions, of sound judgment, with a wonderful capacity for work. Such a man was not long in finding his uses and making his impress upon the home of his adoption; and it may be said of him that in the strength of his manhood he put on the harness of a laborious and fruitful life, indissolubly welded with all the vital interests of this town, section and people, only to lay it down when, "by reason of strength," that faithful brain, those faithful hands, had wrought unwearedly for the public weal up to "four score years"—not all "sorrow." Ah, no; full of years and usefulness, he has passed away, bearing his sheaves with him.

Mr. Rose had been a citizen of this place for some years, when the business men and capitalists of Fayetteville committed themselves to the policy of a radiating system of plank-roads, tapping the western and south-western back-country and connecting with Raleigh—wise enough for its day and generation, but which rapidly succeeding events condemned as a suicidal policy—and the clerical management of almost this whole system was entrusted to his capable hands. When, later on, alive to the perils menacing our inland trade through the construction of the North Carolina R. R., now part of the new Southern Railway system, the town and county devoted their energies and their capital to the building of the Western Coalfields R. R., Mr. Rose's abilities pointed him out as peculiarly and logically fitted for the position of secretary of the company—a post of trust and responsibility which he admirably filled (excepting a *hiatus* during "Reconstruction" days) through all the changes of management, extension and completion of the line as the great Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley system, down to the closing years of his long and well-filled life.

When such a man passes away, those who have lived with him, toiled, joyed and suffered with him, feel his departure as a personal loss. It is not as a flurry of wind which breaks the roof and overturns the door-post, but as a storm which unfixes the pillars and shifts the foundations of the fabric. The community misses the wisdom and the sound counsel of the bowed gray head as much as they valued the energy and capacity of the stalwart man—and it is speaking from full hearts to say that universal deep sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

The funeral services took place on Friday afternoon, at 5:30 o'clock from the Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. A. J. McKelway, officiating, and were attended by a large concourse of mourners, very impressive being the attendance of the large body of railroad officers and employes. Following were the pall-bearers: W. E. Kyle, M. W. Johnson, A. B. Williams, C. W. Broadfoot, G. E. Ijams, R. W. Bidgood, S. C. Rankin, Dr. T. M. Hunter.

Death of Mrs. J. D. Malloy.

Mrs. J. D. Malloy died in this city yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Anderson. She was taken sick about three months ago while on a visit to her son, Mr. J. C. Malloy, in Robeson county, and her son, Mr. Wiley Malloy, had her brought here for medical treatment. Her maiden name was Eunice, daughter of Arthur and Chelley Beaman, of Sampson county. Mrs. Malloy, who was between 60 and 65 years old, was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was an excellent woman, and made a model mother. She leaves a husband and seven children, to whom we extend our sincerest sympathy.

The funeral will take place from Antioch Church, in Sampson county, to-day at 12 o'clock.

A Family Re-union.

Ex-Sheriff Hector McNeill was 87 years old on the 31st day of May. The day following, his sons, with their wives, and daughters, with their husbands, and the grand children, together with a few of his immediate neighbors, gathered at the old home, and made the day merry with speeches and music, and an old time dinner. The McNeills, McEacherns, McKinnons, McGeachys, McQueens, McAlisters, McNatts, McDonalds, Johnsons, and Pembertons were represented at this gathering. The day was pleasantly spent by all. Before separating in the evening the Rev. P. R. Law led the assemblage in prayer. May many more birth days of this honored gentleman, be the occasion of like assemblages.

Davidson Honors.

Rev. Jno. M. Rose, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Morganton, but always of Fayetteville, and Rev. A. L. Phillips, formerly the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city, were honored last week with the degree of D. D. by Davidson College. This is indeed a great honor when it is considered that at Davidson, unlike all other colleges, a candidate's name is before the faculty for six months and the most rigid examination as to his merits is made. It is in fact a severe test of them.

Miss Lizzie Small has returned home from attendance at the Normal and Collegiate Institute of Asheville, having graduated with credit from the Commercial department. She speaks in highest terms of the merits of this excellent institution.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

People and their Movements.

Ed. R. McKethan, Esq., has returned to Savannah.

Mr. Frank O. Landis, of Oxford, was in the city Monday.

Capt. James Kenan has been spending a few days at home.

Mr. John L. McLaurin, of Bennettsville, S. C., was here Tuesday.

Rev. P. R. Law, of Lumber Bridge, was in the city Monday.

Miss Sarah Lippitt, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. H. E. Sheetz and family are visiting relatives in Wilmington and on the Sound.

Mr. DuBrutz Cutlar, one of Wilmington's brightest young lawyers, is in the city.

Miss Rebecca Haigh entertained a number of her friends at whist Monday evening.

Mrs. Dr. D. McMillan, of Wilmington, is visiting the Misses Mallett on Rowan street.

Col. J. B. Starr and ex-Sheriff J. B. Smith are spending the week at Carolina Beach.

Miss Jesse Wooding, of Mt. Airy, Va., has been visiting Mrs. George Brandt, on Haymount.

Miss Mary Haigh, of Wilmington, is visiting her niece, Mrs. E. D. Kyle, on Rowan street.

Mr. Edward McKay, of Florence, S. C., a nephew of Mr. Jno. T. McKay of this city, spent Tuesday here.

Mr. W. L. Liddell, proprietor of the great Liddell Machine Works of Charlotte, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. W. C. Breeden, of Bennettsville, S. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Powers, on Winslow street.

Mrs. A. S. Huske and children return to-day from Durham, where Mrs. Huske has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Fuller.

Major Yerex and family left Monday night for Wilson, where they will make their future home. We are sorry to loose such a clever family and wish them much happiness in their new home.

Mr. W. F. C. Williams, a son of John A., Jr., and grandson of John A. Williams, Sr., well known to many Fayetteville people and formerly a resident of this place, graduated this year at the University of Tennessee.

Miss Lilian Forsyth, who has been visiting Mrs. Geo. Brandt, left Tuesday night for Aberdeen, Scotland, to visit her parents. Miss Forsyth, who is an accomplished scholar, came to this country two years ago and has been teaching school—the first year in Michigan and the past year in Union, this State.

The Carolina Club as Host.

Last night, the Carolina Club, under the guidance of Capt. J. C. Huske, opened its doors to the elect of Fayetteville's young ladyhood, whom it entertained with dancing in the spacious hall on the 3rd floor, and with cards and a collation in the parlors on the 2nd. It was a novelty in Fayetteville club life, and is pronounced by all the participants the most delightful social event of the year. The following ladies and gentlemen were present.

A. B. Williams, Jr., and Miss Bridgers.
Leighton Huske and Miss Mamie Haigh.
Alfred McKethan and Miss Laura Kyle.
Jno. K. Strange and Miss Nellie Haigh.
Jno. D. MacRae and Miss Laura Banks.
Jno. Underwood and Miss Nan Kyle.
A. S. Wightman and Miss May Broadfoot.
Hal Elliott and Miss Liza Williams.
Geo. B. Underwood and Miss Emily Kenan.
J. A. Worth and Miss Lizzie Brady.
C. F. MacRae and Miss Kate Broadfoot.
J. A. Moore and Miss Bidgood.
Frank Slocomb and Miss Lillie Lineberry.
Dr. McGougan and Miss Sarah Lippitt.
R. L. Williams and Miss Beck Haigh.
Edward Utley and Miss Margaret Yerex.
A. J. Cook and Miss Mary MacRae.
H. McGeachy and Miss Maggie McNeill.
Jas. A. Moore and Miss Kate Underwood.
Walter McRae and Miss Bessie McNeill.
Champerones—Mr. and Mrs. Slocomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Underwood.
Stags—Messrs. J. H. Myrover, W. F. Campbell, J. B. Broadfoot, H. Lutterloh S. McGeachy, Geo. Wightman, J. C. Huske, Jr., Jno. B. Tillinghast, H. W. Lilly and Louis B. Hale.

Robt. Troy Leads at the University of Tennessee.

Mr. Robt. Troy, of this city, who was president of his class at the University of Tennessee, must be a very bright young man from all accounts. The Knoxville Tribune of June 11th, in speaking of the Commencement exercises says:

At 4:30 P. M., a very appreciative audience witnessed the University's first class day exercises. The honor of instituting these exercises belongs to the class of '95. They were conducted in the open air under the shade of the trees.

President Troy made an eloquent and apt address in opening the exercises and to him much honor is due for the masterly manner in which he introduced the speakers and conducted the exercises.

The annual banquet of the Alumni association of the University of Tennessee was held at the Vendome last night, and immediately after the address by Mr. Wiley, at Science hall, the members of the association repaired to that hotel where a sumptuous feast was given.

Mr. Robert H. Troy, president of the class of '95, responded to the toast "How Life appears at Commencement." He told about the sad feelings incident to this occasion and the dark clouds before those who have no definite aim in life. His was an excellent effort and although Mr. Troy was one of the youngest men preseut his was among the best toasts of the evening.

A Monument More Enduring Than Gold, Silver or Brass.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of June 13th appeared an article headed, "The Old Court House for a School House." And it was with much pleasure that I read the article, for certainly it voiced the sentiments of a *large majority* of the people.

As far as my knowledge goes in regard to the old Court House property, it was, that when it ceased to be used for County purposes, it then diverted back to its original owners. But let that be as it may. The majority of the children of Fayetteville, (the poorer class of Fayetteville), whom the school was intended to benefit, is debarred from its benefits on account of the distance they have to go to school during the winter months. And now here is an excellent opportunity offered to remedy this evil, and that is to divide the Graded School, and have part of it taught in the old Court House, and part at the Academy on the hill, where it would be accessible to all parts of the city.

There are seventy-five or a hundred children in Lower Fayetteville, (Campbellton), who, to reap any of the benefits of the free school money of the County, have to walk three or four miles per day, and there are other portions of the town with an equal number of children, just as far from the Academy as Campbellton. It is one of the most uncentrally located institutions in the State. And to make this change would be to erect a monument in the minds of the rising generation that would be more enduring than gold, silver or brass.

It has been suggested by some, and we do not see any objections to it, to have the old building for a school house and also have the monument in front, as there is a sufficient space for that purpose.

And now we appeal to the good judgment of the Trustees of the Graded School and County Commissioners in behalf of the poor ignorant children of Fayetteville. Throw all the advantages around them possible that they may go out in the world in after years with a sufficient amount of education not to cast reflection upon those who had charge over their training, but that they may go out and mingle with the world, and we can point to them with pride as of Fayetteville's sons or daughters.

B.

Lumber Bridge Notes.

Our boys and girls who have been off at school have nearly all returned. Misses Annie Belle Malloy and Julia McEachern, from Greensboro Normal College; J. A. Currie, from the University; P. A. Ausley and E. G. Melvin, from Wake Forest; Don McLeod, from Florence, and J. L. Shaw, from Davidson. A. G. Little and D. P. McGeachy being members of the Davidson College Glee Club, will be a week or more late getting home. The club, we learn, is a good one, and have several engagements to fill. Miss Florence Little, Miss Sadie H. Gay and Rev. P. R. Law attended the Davidson commencement. Mr. Law is a trustee of the college.

Prof. J. A. McArthur and his sister, Miss Jennie McArthur, paid us a short visit last week. In honor of their coming Mrs. Neill Shaw gave quite a pleasant musicale. Mr. A. M. Currie led the songs, and piano solos were rendered by Misses Lulu McLeod, Nelia Shaw, Maunie Malloy and Mary D. Law.

Mrs. M. B. and Miss Mary Sherwood McDonald are spending a two weeks' vacation at their old home.

Mr. W. J. McNaughton is reading medicine with Dr. Stamps.

The Lumber Bridge High School opens Sept. 2nd. A house has been secured and arrangements have been made for young men to "club" at a cost of $3.50 to $4.00 per month.

Among those spending some time in our midst we note: Mrs. Dr. F. H. McLeod and her little son Frank, of Florence, S. S., and Mr. Fulton Hall, of Fayetteville.

The Confederate Monument.

Correspondence of the Observer.

Editor Observer:

The question of a monument to the Confederate dead of Cumberland county on the old court house square has been discussed for and against in your columns, and a committee representing the Ladies' Memorial Association formally asked the County Commissioners for the old court house site to build the proposed monument there. The Commissioners postponed the matter for one month, with the purpose of finding out the will of the people, whose servants they are, in this matter. If I were to vote my own views in the matter I am now ready to vote, but wishing to fairly represent the views of the people of Cross Creek on this question, I respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen interested to meet at the new court house Monday evening, June 24th, at 5 P. M., to discuss this question, and take such steps as will fairly and fully represent the wishes of our people, and I will govern myself accordingly.

Very truly yours,
JAMES M. LAMB.

A Newspaper for Chapel Hill.

The OBSERVER is glad to note the following announcement, and it wishes for Mr. Cowan the fullest measure of success in his undertaking:

Mr. R. H. Cowan, of this city, says the Raleigh News and Observer, will go to Chapel Hill on Monday to make arrangements for beginning the publication of a weekly newspaper at Chapel Hill to be called the Times. The paper will be a strong free silver paper, and special emphasis will be given to the advocacy of free coinage. It will be a picture of life at Chapel Hill, giving all the local news of that delightful village and the surrounding country. Mr. Cowan formerly edited the Anson Times, and sold that paper to accept a position as clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, which he held for six years. In 1892, he was Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and is well known to the party leaders in the State.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Three Hundred Pairs
GENTLEMEN'S RIGHTLY MADE
BLEACHED JEANS DRAWERS.
"A JOB" WORTH 40c.
ALL SIZES AT 25c. PAIR.

Tan Shoes!
Tan Shoes!!
Ladies', Misses and Children's.
MOST STYLISH SHOE WORN.
20 per cent. off for the next ten days.
FRANK THORNTON.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Unsurpassed in Thoroughness, Location, Equipment, Faculty, Furniture and Fare.
No superior work done anywhere North or South.
Opens SEPTEMBER 11, 1895
Send for catalogue.
JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., (Univ. Va.)
6-20-95 3m Raleigh, N. C.

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COMPRISES THE UNIVERSITY,
THE COLLEGE,
THE LAW AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS,
AND THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
Tuition $60.
35 Teachers. 471 Students.
Address PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C., for Catalogue and handbook on "University Education."

NOTICE.

By reference to Section 21 Revenue Act Laws 1895, it will be seen that it is the duty of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners to prosecute all merchants and dealers failing or refusing to list Purchase Tax for 6 months before 31st day of December and 30th day of June of each year. I therefore give due notice to all merchants and dealers in Cumberland County who have failed to list for six months ending December 31st, 1894, and who on July 1st, 1895, are still delinquent, that I will on that day proceed to prosecute as the law directs.
JAMES M. LAMB,
6-20 95—1t Ch'm'n B'd Co. Com.

Administrator's Notice.

Having duly qualified as administrator of the estate of A. J. Pemberton, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to him duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of June, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate settlement. E. L. PEMBERTON,
Administrator.
N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
June 20, 1895.

We started by building cotton presses—that lead to the pulley and shafting to drive them. Then we went to making saw mills in the Winter months. This demanded engines. We made them, and other demands were created. Almost anything you want in the machinery line can be gotten from us. We have now large shops—far the largest in the State—and among the largest in the South. Write us for catalogue and prices.
LIDDELL COMPANY,
Charlotte, N. C.

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with written guarantee to restore Lost Manhood. Cures weakness, Nervous Debility and all the evils from early or later excesses, the results of overwork, worry, sickness, etc. Full strength, tone and development given to every organ or portion of the body. Improvement immediately seen from the first box. Thousands of letters of praise on file in our office. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. One month's treatment in each box. Price $1.00, 6 boxes, $5.00, with Written Guarantee to refund money if not cured. Send to us for the Genuine. Circulars Free.
FOR SALE BY
KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MOSQUITOES
—AND—
MOTHS
—ARE—
INSTANTLY KILLED
—WITH—
"ANTI-SKEET" WAFERS.
10 CENTS.
ALL DRUGGISTS OR FROM THE NATIONAL SOLICITING COMPANY,
NO. 96 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
5-9-95 3m

3 T's.
T. GREEN. T. BLACK. T. BLENDED.
Just the thing for such weather
One grade sells for the small sum of 50c. per pound and three pounds of Granulated Sugar thrown in.
ALL IT COSTS IS HALF A DOLLAR.
BERRIES, CHERRIES AND HUCKS, FRESH.
A. S. HUSKE, Agt.

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Mr. I. W. Harper, the famous Distiller, of Nelson County, Ky., Agent, for his superb Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky.
This announcement is of importance to every one, for it insures to them for the future one of the purest, most delicate, and most celebrated Whiskies in the world, and those who will take the trouble hereafter to demand the "I. W. HARPER WHISKY" need have no fear that its moderate use will injure health or disposition.
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.
A NEW CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.
Call and examine our rock bottom prices.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Wilson Military Academy.
In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."
The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.
With greater facilities, better accommodations and equipments, and if possible brighter prospects, the school enters upon its third year with every indication of a much larger patronage and more general usefulness.
The most thorough instruction is given in literary and commercial branches; and moral culture and physical training receive due attention.
The third "Annual Announcement," containing full particulars, will be mailed to any one upon application. Address
Major J. W. YEREX,
6-20-95 4m WILSON, N. C.

AT COST!
WE HAVE A LOT OF FINE
Bed Lounges at our New Store
WHICH WE WILL SELL *AT COST.* WE NEED THE ROOM AND MONEY WORSE THAN THE LOUNGES.
Also a Lot of Hall Racks and Refrigerators
JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT FIGURES TO SUIT THE TIMES. THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Come and see us at once.
Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"
CURES
Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever and Every Kind of Humor
From the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent and contagious blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by its persevering and somewhat protracted use, THE MOST TAINTED SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY RENOVATED and BUILT UP ANEW.
——Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier only 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by——
Franklin Drug Company.
FOR SALE BY
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Our Spring Stock
—OF—
FINE - CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IS NOW COMPLETE.
We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,
LEARN THE PRICES,
——AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,——
How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.
Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.
P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.
You Will Be Surprised
at the delightful effect that
ROYAL SALAD DRESSING, CELERY PEPPER, CELERY SALT, ROYAL AND EMPIRE SAUCES
have on beef, chicken and all kinds of meats.
FRESH LOT of EVAPORATED PEARS, PEACHES, APPLES and PRUNES;
L. L. FIGS, FINE CANDIES, CHOCOLATE, PIE PEACHES, PIE APPLES, PINEAPPLES;
CORN AND TOMATOES, COCOANUTS;
FINE CREAM CHEESE, BOQUET BUTTER, PICKLES BY THE COUNT;
ORANGES AND LEMONS;
CAKES AND CRACKERS;
LAG. AND RIO COFFEE, TEA, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, MULLETS, FLOUR, MEAL, &c., at
C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

Notice to Stockholders.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.
Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.
For further information apply to
H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
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Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,
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4-25-95

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
May 23, 1895. Committee.

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ECZEMA From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs, and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. **FROM** When all things had failed I determined to try S. S. S., and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible Eczema was gone, not a sign of it left; my general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have since recommended **CHILDHOOD** S. S. S. to a number of friends for skin diseases, and have never yet known a failure to cure. GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

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WHOLESA E EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS HAVE MY PROMPT ATTENTION.

Beer kept at Ice Cold Temperature all the time.

Look Quick!

Come Look!

AT MY WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Oak Suits, Walnut Suits,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Cribs,
Hall Racks, Wardrobes,
Lounges, Bed Springs,
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Respectfully,

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THE

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IS NOW IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR

And Running on Full Time.

Give us Your Patronage.

WE WILL APPRECIATE IT AND ENDEAVOR TO SERVE YOU TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

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Mexican Mustang Liniment

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Burns,
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Piles,
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Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

Audacious Mr. Whitney.

Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. William C. Whitney is having his troubles.

Mr. Whitney has for several years been regarded as one of the elect from a Cleveland standpoint, and certainly no man has been a more potent factor in the advancement of the president's chances than has this ex-secretary of the navy.

But the end has come. Mr. Whitney has dared to talk of bimetallism, and that, in the face of the administration's bold and unequivocal fight for the maintenance of the single gold standard, is little short of a crime. The penalty is being meted out to the trangressor, and he is being rapidly and vehemently read out of the party. The president's personal organ, The New York Evening Post, is doing the reading. Here is a sample of Editor Godkin's references to the man who has dared:

The return of William C. Whitney from Europe is announced in the morning papers, together with his views on the subject of bimetallism. Mr. Whitney is in favor of it, *i. e.*, the international kind. Most people who have taken only a superficial view of the subject are. Mr. Whitney thinks that England is ripening for bimetallism. It was seventeen years ago that she sent delegates to the conference of 1878, and we were told then that she had begun to turn. She has been ripening ever since, with such steadiness that Sir William Harcourt said the other day that if a new conference should be held the government would not allow the gold standard for England even to be drawn into dispute; while the liberal unionists, of whom Mr. Chamberlain is the leader, said that they would under no circumstances remain in alliance with Mr. Balfour if bimetallism were a part of the conservative programme. Mr. Whitney is still a young man, but he will not live long enough to see that peach fall.

Mr. Whitney, must, therefore, take notice that even the suggestion of bimetallism is not permitted. The programme has changed during his absence. The "international agreement" mask has been thrown aside. The orders are now to devote all energies to knocking down the single silver standard straw man and to cry that there can be no such thing as bimetallism. True the goldbugs have been forced to take this stand from the fact that the people could no longer be fooled by their pretended advocacy of international bimetallism. They have been compelled to show their hand.

The shifting of position which the gold element has undergone since Mr. Whitney was familiar with the situation has opened the eyes of the people to the fact that the only hope of silver restoration—the only hope of bimetallism—lies in independent action on the part of the United States. The money power has Europe, and especially England, in its grasp. As Mr. Whitney has said, the opponents of bimetallism in England are those who bear the same relationship to the commercial world there as Wall street does in this country, and there the money power has supreme control.

Has it the same control in this country? That is for the people to say.

Phosphorescent Light.

Some experiments have been made in France to determine the specific action of a considerable lowering of temperature upon the brilliancy of certain bodies which shine in the dark after having been exposed to sunlight. Tubes of glass filled with the powdered sulphides of calcium, barium, strontium, etc., all substances possessing the property of phosphorescence in a high degree, were exposed to the solar rays and afterward proved to be luminous in the dark, this being done in such a way as to fix upon the memory the mean value of the progressive diminution of the emitted light, and the time also was noted during which the light was strong, less strong and weak respectively. The tubes were next placed in bright sunlight for one minute and then suddenly introduced into a double walled glass cylinder, the interspace of which was filled with nitrous oxide at 140 degrees C. In about five or six minutes the temperature of the tubes was some 100 degrees. They were then withdrawn, and when observed in a perfectly dark chamber no luminosity whatever was perceptible. As the tubes recovered their normal temperature, however, the phosphorescence returned without the exciting agency of the sun's rays or of diffused light. These results were proved to be general for all phosphorescent substances employed. The experiments showed, too, that the production of the phosphorescent light requires a certain movement of the constituent molecules of bodies.

The Statue for Cromwell.

A cable dispatch from London dated June 14th, says:

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. L. P. Hayden, member for South Roscommon, moved to reduce the estimates by 500 pounds, as a protest against the expenditure of public money upon the construction of a statute of Oliver Cromwell within the precincts of parliament. Mr. Wm. Redmond, member for East Clare protested against the glorification of the memory of a man whom nine-tenths of the people of Ireland regarded as a murderer.

Sir Wm. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the House ought to be governed by the fact that the record of famous men in English history must not be determined by individual sympathies and they must also remember the place that the statesmen occupied in the life of the nation and look upon the matter in a broad spirit. The Commonwealth, he said, was a great epoch and Cromwell played the part of a man of greatness, a fact which every one admitted.

John P. Nolan, Parnellite, declared that Cromwell had played the part of a treacherous brute and that Sir William Harcourt had identified himself with many of his (Cromwell's) actions. [Conservative and Parnellite laughter.]

The motion introduced by Mr. Hayden was rejected by a vote of 152 to 137.

Emperor Fo-hi.

The Emperor Fo-hi, the first of his line, is the Chinese model of politeness. He is said to have been so civil that he always spoke, even of himself, with profound respect, and when the Chinese habit of self-depreciation is remembered this degree of civility will be better appreciated.

A Song of Rain.

Rain on the mountains an' rain on the plain;
Nothin' but rain—nothin' but rain!
Dashin' itself in big drops on the pane,
Quiverin',
Shiverin',
Floodin' the lane—
Makin' the mountain look misty again;
An' out in the meadows, an' down in the dells,
The cattle look lonesome, a-shakin' their bells.
But hurrah for the rain!
Though there's nothin' to gain,
It gives us a mighty good chance to complain
An' while the winds howl,
We kin growl—we kin growl!
Pile the logs higher
An' hug up the fire
An' keep on complainin'
As long as it's rainin'—
So, hurrah fer the rain—fer the rain!

Two of the most drawing preachers at a big revival in Missouri are boys, one 12 and the other 17 years old. The former was born in Kansas, the latter in Illinois, where he is the pastor of the First Baptis Church of Mount Carmel.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

High Grade Tobacco

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Leading Conservatory of America

CARL FAELTEN, Director.

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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.

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Send for Prospectus giving full information.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to Its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Get a Glass! Quick!

There's lots of snap and vim in this HIRES ROOTBEER. There's lots of pleasure and good health in it, too. A delicious drink, a temperance drink, a home-made drink, a drink that delights the old and young. Be sure and get the genuine

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A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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Butcher of Select Cattle,

Mutton and Pork in Season.

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Respectfully,

R. T. THOMAS.

3--14--95

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Every patriot, every citizen and every Democrat should have a copy.

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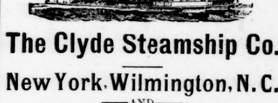

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WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
ONEIDA.....Saturday, June 15
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WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, June 11
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Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

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EVERGREEN COTTAGE No. 22. This cottage contains 3 rooms and can be built for $750.

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Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.0 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of by all readers.

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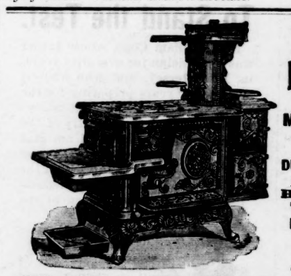

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 19th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:20 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:35 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:57 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:33 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

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AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.	
	P. M.	
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....
Leave Goldboro	12 05	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	P M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 30	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M. Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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